

SPORTS

TIGHT RACE IN RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP

Now that the European championship is over, the national championship has resumed with the games in Moscow.

The leaders Slava, a team sponsored by a Moscow watch plant, who are national cup holders, have 18 points, with six wins from six games. National champions, the Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy team, are two points behind, and Kiev Aviator and Moscow Lokomotiv are level in third place at 14 points each.

The Moscow stage winds up on June 13.



The budding Kramoyarsk excavator plant team did brilliantly against one of the "oldsters" of Soviet rugby, Moscow FII, beating them 28-8 in a national championship bout. Photo by Sergei Proshukov

ATHLETES READY TO STORM RECORDS

Many good results were recorded by judges in the annual athletic matches between the Union republics, Moscow and Leningrad, which took place in Sochi, Tashkent, Kishinev and Tallinn.

Cennady Belkov, 26, vocational training supervisor, from Chirchik, cleared 232 cm, the top mark of the season, interestingly, Belkov uses the traditional straddle style, instead of the fashionable Fosbury flop.

The highlight of the Sochi meet was the 300 m women's race. Competing against Olympic winner Tatyana Kavanikis, who was running this length for

the first time, Olga Dvorna, from Leningrad, clocked 8.36.40, the top mark of the season, 0.14 ahead of Kazankina. The hammer duel between Yuri Sadykh, from Kiev, champion of two Olympics and world record holder, and Sergei Litvinov, from Rostov, brought victory to the former (79 m 38 cm). The best result in the European stadiums in the pole vault was registered by Alexander Chernyayev, from Kiev, 570 cm; and in the long jump, by Sergei Lavrenko, 22, from Dnepropetrovsk, 813 cm, while Yekaterina Pesenko, from Krasnodar, set a world record in the 400 m hurdles in 2:53.31 min.

NATIONS CUP FOR BRITONS

The British show jumping horsemen took the Nations Cup at the traditional international competition in Lucerne, Switzerland. The winners' result is 2075 penalty points (Nick Skelton, Liz Edgar, Pam Dunning and Malcolm Pirbright). The number of the penalty points is big enough compared to best results over the recent years. The reason is that the sponsors of the tournament have reduced

the time to 81 seconds only, which forced the horsemen to increase their speed and entail a greater number of jumping faults.

Second place went to the hosts with 24 penalty points and third to the French with 28 points.

Taking part were also teams from the FRG, Italy, the USA and Brazil, enumerated in order of their placing.

Field hockey

Alma-Ata Dynamo, tight-line national field hockey team, have captured their first ever European Winners Cup, downing Holland's Klein Switzerland 4-3 in the final.

Spanish Pulo de Barcelona came home third.

National winners from eight European nations attended the final tournament.

National women's Moscow Region Spartak came third in their first ever European Winners Cup. Holland's Amsterdam took the cup by beating West German Hannover 1-0 in the final game.

Weightlifting

Lyubomir Khadzhiev, 20, of Bulgaria (52 kg division) has improved, for the second time this year, the world total mark. Competing in the Panathina international tournament in Budapest he totalled 252.5 kg (112.5 plus 140), a 2.5 kg improvement on his record set less than a month ago in a meet in Varna.

CLOSING REHEARSALS FOR FOOTBALLERS

In Mulhouse, France, the national team of Poland, warming up for the World Cup finals, defeated the local club 3-1 in a friendly game.

In Tetuan, Morocco, World Cup qualifiers Kuwait drew with European Champion Cup winners, British Aston Villa, 1-1, in test game.

Another cup qualifier Hun-

gary edged Spanish Elche 2-1 in a home friendly.

Lisbon Sporting, champions of Portugal, also won the national cup.

In their closing warm-up game for the world cup, the USSR drew 1-1 in Stockholm with Sweden, with Blukhin scoring the opener for the USSR and Nilsson equalizing a short while from time.

BRAZIL IN EUROPE

The Brazilian football squad has come for training in Portugal in the run-up to the world cup in Spain, where it will arrive on June 7.

Brazil is resolved to vie for the championship, president of

the Brazilian football confederation J. Coulinho told the "Jornal do Brasil". But I want to point out, he stressed, that the contest will not be an easy one, and we will have to go all out.

Time of grand races is here

With the coming of summer, cyclists have the hardest time of all, what with races following one another in endless succession. In them competitors vie not just for the prizes, but also for places in the national teams for the world championship, to be held in Britain in late August-early September.

A recent highlight was the 4 km individual pursuit European Cup in Brno, Czechoslovakia (the venue for the last year's world championship) in which Dainis Liepins, from Riga, picked up a silver medal. He appears to have adapted OK to the Czech track as he won all the Cup heats, clocking up a very fast time of 4 min 49.27 sec in one of them. Second placed was his teammate Cintoas Umaras, from Klaipeda, with Miroslav Juncic, Czechoslovakia, coming third.

After the first stage of the Europa Grand Prix the USSR is in the lead with 19 points, followed by Holland with six and Czechoslovakia with three points. True, the GDR, which amassed five golds at the latest world championship, has still not entered the running.

The second stage, the 4 km team pursuit, is scheduled for June 7-13 in Milan.

One feature of the new season is that cyclists are developing increasing versatility. For instance, the established track cyclists and Olympic team pur-



Dainis Liepins, USSR, won the 4 km individual pursuit European Cup.

suit winners, Alexander Kasarov and Viktor Manakov, together with their Leningrad teammates, won the 1,300 km Olympic Cycling Tour across Holland. On top of which, Krasov and Manakov finished second and third in the individual rankings.

Just how valuable such versatility is we'll find out at the world championship.

Meanwhile, a USSR squad leads, both individually and as a team, in the annual British Milk Race, now rolling to a close.

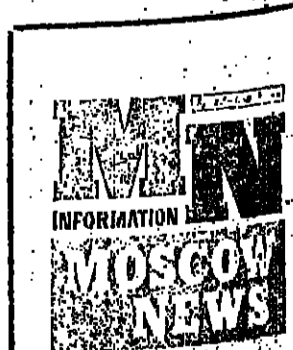
The USSR also got off to a good start in a race across Austria.

Alexander BUTSEV

CHAMPIONS PROVE CLASS

The 1982 world handball champions, the USSR, have won all their 12 games on a recent two-week tour of France, the FRG, and Italy, getting out on top of two international tournaments. In France and Italy, they beat Yugoslavia, world vice-champions, 25-24, in a game honouring an anniversary of the

well-known Paris-based handball club and had another 12-11 in a blitz tournament in Paris. While in the FRG, the USSR beat four top division teams. They also won a tournament in the resort town of Rimini, outside Venice, downing Holland, Switzerland, Austria, and Italy.



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LEBANON: NEW ISRAELI AGGRESSION

Beirut. Israel has unleashed an unprovoked war, unprovoked in scale and cruelty, against the Lebanese state and Palestinian refugees, employing aviation, heavy long-range artillery as well as naval force.

According to the UN representative in the Lebanon, the invasion is being carried out by two armoured brigades and by a motorized infantry battalion.

The Israelis have attacked 55 settlements in the south of the country. Many houses, administrative buildings, hospitals and schools have been destroyed. The highway connecting Beirut with the south of the country literally ploughed by shells, is closed to traffic. Many inhabitants of the long-suffering Lebanese south have had to flee north for safety.

(Continued on page 2)



Troops of the Israeli aggressors on Lebanese territory. Photo UPI-TASS

Discord among the seven

Paris. Sharp discord between President Reagan and the other participants of the Versailles Conference of the seven largest capitalist countries, is commented on by the French press. Leaders from Canada, Britain, France, Italy, the FRG and Japan showed a critical attitude towards Reagan's appeals that trade and economic relations

with the socialist states be limited. The most resolute rebuttal to this policy came from Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada, and from FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt. A representative of the Canadian delegation told journalists: "We are not interested in discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union".

AFGHANISTAN: COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY GANGS ELIMINATED

Kabul. Bakhtar-TASS. The Pandjshir province lying north of the Afghan capital has been completely freed of counter-revolutionary gangs. As a result of the forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, counter-revolutionary strongholds in this province have been eliminated with the support of the local population. The bandits who ran into the mountains

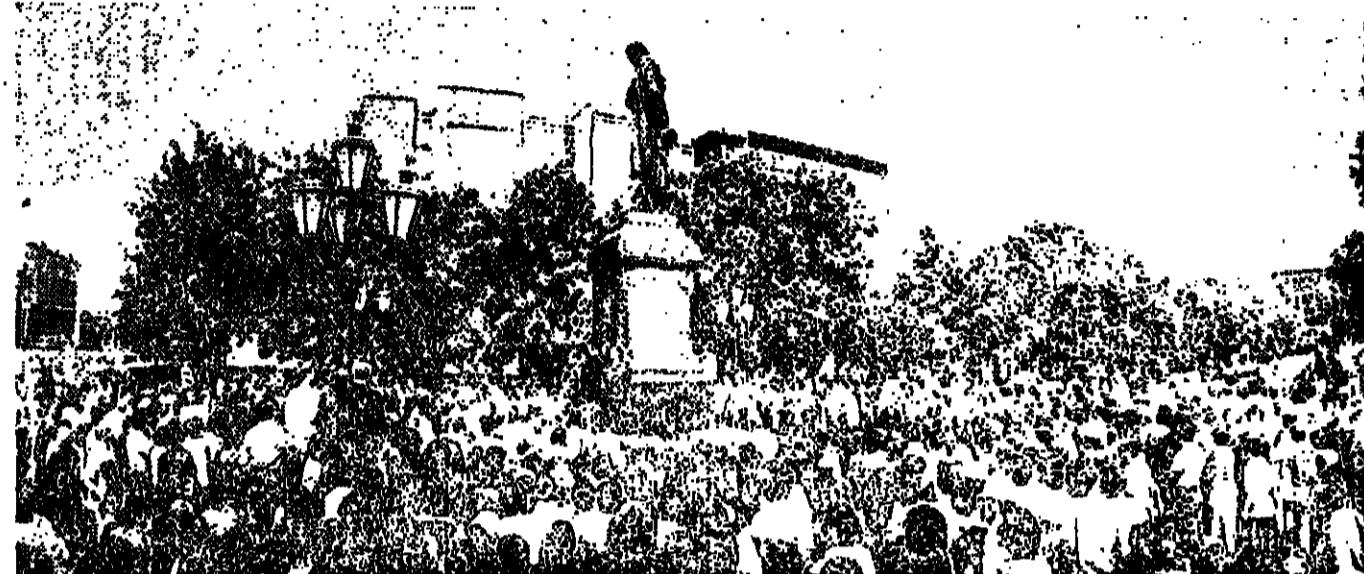
were caught with the assistance of local people. In the course of the operation, prisons containing people who condemned the bandits' counter-revolutionary actions, were discovered, as well as arms caches of heavy calibre machine-guns and sub-machine guns, hand grenades, mines and poisoning agents. Subversive literature and other documents and foreign-made maps were also found.

UN General Assembly's Second Special Session on Disarmament has been opened in New York



New York. The main aim of the UN General Assembly's Second Special Session on Disarmament are to stop the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and turn it back, and to promote attainment of universal and complete disarmament. This was stated by Jaafar Khatami (Iraq), the Chairman of this important international forum which has been opened at the UN Headquarters. The Special Session, he stressed, will shape ways and means of promoting successful implementation of the declaration which proclaimed the 1980s the Second Decade of Disarmament.

The Session is attended by the official delegations from 157 countries, members of the international community of nations as well as by representatives of many international public organizations. The Soviet delegation is led by Andrei Gromyko, the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs.



PUSHKIN'S BIRTHDAY

At any time of the year there are always a lot of flowers on the Pushkin statue, the bronze monument to the great Russian poet which stands in the Moscow square bearing his name. The statue is also a favourite meeting place. June 6—the poet's birthday is a special occasion. On this day, heaps of lilac, bouquets of tulips and carnations, as well as huge armfuls of field flowers adorn the pedestal of the statue. Numerous Pushkin lovers recite his poems. This year was the poet's 183rd birthday.

FACTS and EVENTS

● In protest against Washington's support for Britain in the conflict over the Falklands, Brazil, Ecuador and Venezuela have rejected an American invitation to take part in provocative naval manoeuvres to be held in the South Atlantic.

● The students of West Berlin University have issued an appeal that a demonstration be held protesting against the deployment of American medium-range missiles in West European countries and against Washington's militarist aspirations in Europe.

● The Swedish Nobel Prize Fund has increased its annual prize by 150,000 Swedish kronor to 130,000 kronor (about 200,000 dollars). As is emphasized in the official report, this measure is necessitated by galloping inflation.

APPEAL FROM SOVIET MPs

The Parliamentary Group of the USSR has forwarded an appeal to the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament which reads, in part, as follows: The danger of war is growing. The accumulated war potential is sufficient to destroy all life on our planet, yet the arms race continues.

Being seriously preoccupied with the turn of international events, the Soviet Union is stepping up its efforts directed at safeguarding and furthering the cause of détente, at curbing the arms race, and at developing good-neighbourly cooperation and friendship among peoples.

Realizing their tremendous responsibility before present and future generations, all people of goodwill should exert maximum efforts in order to

(Continued on page 2)

EVEREST CONQUERORS BACK HOME

On June 5, members of the Soviet Mount Everest expedition returned to Moscow. At Sheremetyevo Airport they were greeted by many of their admirers.

We are happy that our expedition was a success. The ascent proved to be more difficult than we had expected, said Yevgeny Tamm, leader of the expedition, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, who is in charge of a division at the Institute of Physics at the USSR Academy of Sciences. This was the first Soviet ascent of the "Lord of the Skies".

Hundreds and thousands of people of different professions worked on preparations for the expedition, and today, we have every right to say that this achievement belongs to the entire Soviet nation.

HAMBURG OPERA IN MOSCOW

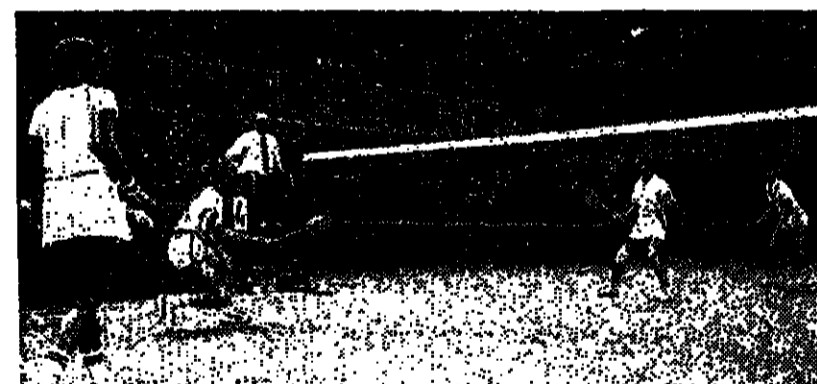
The Hamburg State Opera, West Germany's leading opera company, is giving performances at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow.

The company, which celebrated its 300th anniversary in 1978, is the oldest in Europe. Its Moscow repertoire includes a number of outstanding operas by 19th and 20th-century German composers, including "Die Frau ohne Schatten" by R. Strauss, "Lohengrin" by Wagner, A. Berg's "Wozzeck" and G. Reinhardt's "Samson et Dalila" (a concert performance).

The Hamburg Opera has had a long-standing history of contacts with Russian musicians. Tchaikovsky himself was present at a first-night performance, given at the Bolshoi Theatre, of "Die Frau ohne Schatten" in 1942 at the Hamburg opera house.

Since then Russian classics, as well as operas by modern Soviet composers, have been a regular feature in the Hamburg State Opera repertoire.

In the photo a scene from "Die Frau ohne Schatten".



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HAVANA FORUM DECISIONS

Havana. Delegations from 92 states took part in a Coordination Bureau session at ministerial level which discussed the next September Baghdad conference between heads of state and government of the non-alignment movement. The concluding communiqué expresses deep preoccupation over the growing danger of nuclear war. The participants called upon the UN General Assembly to adopt all necessary measures for general and complete disarmament. They emphasized that the non-alignment movement is determined to defend peace and the independence and national sovereignty of states.

LEBANON: NEW ISRAELI

[Continued from page 1] Israel has completely ignored the UN Security Council's appeal for a ceasefire. What is more, in defiance of the Council, it has expanded the scale of its bombing and shelling attacks from air and sea, of Lebanese territory.

APPEAL FROM SOVIET MPs

[Continued from page 1] To save peace on earth, urgent and realistic measures must be taken with a view to achieving progress in prohibiting the expansion, production, stockpiling and development of all kinds of weapons of mass destruction. An urgent solution is needed

consequence of the imperialist and colonialist policy of aggression and intervention. They confirmed the decisions of former conferences and sessions expressing solidarity with Argentina. The participants said that the Falklands (Malvinas) conflict should be solved on a peaceful and just basis.

AGGRESSION

by the Israeli ruling circles and the United States which backs them. All states, members of the Security Council, voted for the resolution. Fearing to find itself again in full international isolation, the United States did not dare to come out against the draft document. But the hypocritical game of the American diplomacy misled nobody. Conducting a criminal war of extermination of the Palestinian people, said Abdel Rahman, the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations, Tel Aviv rests upon Washington's military aid, uses planes and napalm labelled "Made in USA".

to the problem of freezing nuclear arsenals and of their radical limitation and reduction. A limit needs to be put to the growth of conventional armed forces and armaments and a reduction in their numbers secured.



This elegant flask of scent is for you, Madame West Europe... Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

SALVADORAN PATRIOTS SPEAK

Havana. The puppet government of El Salvador, which came to power as a result of a US-staged "election", relies only on US support. But the Reagan administration has failed to mislead world public opinion by this crude election farce. This was said by S. Samoyoa and M. Aginada, members of the Political-Diplomatic Commission of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

the "election" and the putting of the present Salvadoran camarilla in power is the legalization in the state apparatus of the fascist forces of which D. Abulsón, this professional killer, the head of the Constituent Assembly, is the most typical representative. All this has narrowed opportunities for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. In El Salvador, S. Samoyoa and M. Aginada said. The patriotic organizations are prepared for talks. At the same time they are determined to fight till they win, they said.

GENSCHER: NOTHING SUCCEEDS BETTER THAN A REALISTIC POLICY

Bonn. The conclusion of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin and of West Germany's treaties with the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, attest to the success of the realistic policy of defence, even at the most difficult of times, said H. D. Genscher, West German Minister for Foreign Affairs, commenting on the decade since these documents came into effect. Genscher's statement was distributed by the West German Foreign Ministry's press office.

WASHINGTON'S ANTI-ARAB POSTURE CRITICISED

Washington, C. Makoud, the League of Arab States permanent observer at the UN, has described the US Middle East policy as unrealistic and contradicting the interests of the Arab peoples.

In his address to the International Washington Club, he charged that America saw the establishment of Israeli military-strategic superiority over the rest of the Middle East nations as a permanent political goal. Such a policy, he stressed, could only aggravate the already tense situation in the region.

SOUTH AFRICA BUILDS UP ITS ARSENALS

The creation of a powerful military and industrial complex in South Africa is an inevitable consequence of the criminal aid which the West has been giving to the South African regime. According to the Johannesburg "Star" newspaper, the South African Arms Development Corporation (ARMCOR), set up with the blessing and help of the imperialist powers, is steadily increasing its output. Its factories employ more than 100 thousand people. Though its budget is kept strictly secret, experts estimate that it runs into several thousand million dollars. 450 different factories manufacture parts for the assembly of modern weapons and combat hardware.

On balance, it is clear that the talks between the two prime ministers were coloured by the growing impetus being given to the racist alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Peking, based on anti-Sovietism.

This piece of sculpture has been installed at the UN Headquarters in New York. It was made by William King of East Hampton, New York State, and financed by the War Resistance League.

Photo AP-TAS

SANCTIONS BACKFIRED

Washington. A complete failure is how US Secretary of Agriculture J. Block described the 1980 embargo on sales of fodder to the Soviet Union, introduced by the Carter administration. In his "Washington Post" article he pointed out that the embargo had practically no impact on the Soviet Union, though it severely damaged the USSR itself. Following the embargo, he noted, the USSR had no difficulty in buying the products it needed from other countries, from Canada, and the West European and Latin American nations, for example, which signed mutually profitable contracts with the USSR, while America lost an important market for its agricultural produce and will probably never regain lost ground.

PLO TO SET UP EMBASSY IN CUBA

Havana. Cuba and the Palestine Liberation Organization have agreed to upgrade their diplomatic missions to embassy level. An agreement to this effect was signed by Cuba's foreign minister I. Malinencia and head of the PLO political department Faruk Kaddumi.

Cuba gives unqualified backing to the people of Palestine who fight against imperialism and for the right to create their own sovereign and independent state, a joint statement points out.

A 'CROSS-BREED' LAMP

A fluorescent lamp shaped like a conventional bulb has been designed by engineers in Britain who say that it results in an 80 per cent economy in electricity.

ALTHOUGH A ROBOT HAS NO HANDS

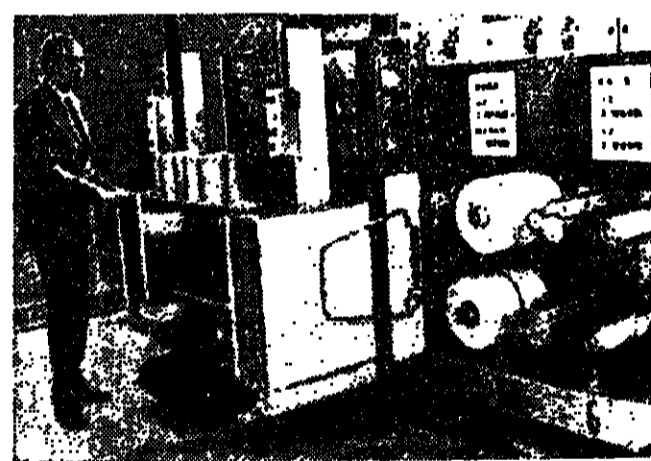
Tests carried out on a new winding machine of the 2601 type, designed at one of the



Science and technology

At a speed of up to 5,000 metres per minute thin polyester fibre from the reeling is transformed by the machine into 16 kilogramme spools, which can be used by textile mills without rewinding. However, not everyone can handle such weights and the 2601 is equipped with an electronically controlled robot which travels along the machine collecting the heavy spools.

Removing the spool, the robot replaces it with a paper cartridge while all that remains to be done by human hand is for the end of the next thread to be attached to the cartridge and another spool starts to "grow".



Textile factories in the GDR, have shown that it increases productivity by 2.4 times, and cuts energy consumption by two-fifths, while occupying twice as much floor space as compared to its predecessors and releasing 15 workers for other jobs.

PYGMY WHEAT

Pygmy wheat with 20-centimetre-long stems has been grown by Bulgarian grain experts. They hope it will prove resistant to heavy rain and high wind.

OF INTEREST

Horn-players festival in the Alps

A short while ago, people living near the Swiss town of Lucerne paused in astonishment,



while admiring the snow-covered mountain tops of the Alps, from whence attractive sounds appeared to be emanating in curious echoes blending into a magical symphony. They began a festival of Swiss Alpine horn-players gathering together 105 virtuoso performers on this instrument sporting gay-looking national costume. The opening ceremony of the festival is shown in this photo from the Bulgarian magazine "Paralife".

Triplets undermine statistics

According to medical statistics triplets are born from only one in one hundred thousand

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

REMEMBERING 1967

Today, 15 years after the Israeli aggression in June 1967, it is clear that Tel Aviv has failed to reach the goals it set that year. PRAVDA contends. The seizure of foreign lands has brought no peace to the Israeli people, who live under perpetual strain, while Israel's chief ally, the United States, is now more concerned with obtaining a firmer foothold in the Middle East military beachheads, than with bringing peace to that war-torn part of the planet. In continuing to arm and protect Israel in every possible way, the United States is itself engendering anti-American sentiment and actually driving the situation in the Middle East into an even worse stalemate. The only possibility of ending this stalemate is to show respect for the interests of all peoples, including the Palestinians, and to renounce a policy based on the seizure of someone else's lands. The Soviet proposals for a general Middle East settlement and an international conference of all interested parties provide the right answer.

UN: WHEN AMERICA VOTES CONTRA

At the last, 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly 110 resolutions on the main political questions were put to vote and on about 50 occasions the United States voted against or abstained. It was only in the case of a half of these documents that other Western countries voted together with the United States. SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. In the other instances Washington had the support only of such countries as Britain and Chile and sometimes of Israel alone.

Analysing the causes of such US behaviour the paper continues: the most dangerous and alarming circumstance in connection with the results of voting at the past session is connected with the fact that the present American administration has openly set course at freeing itself of international commitments that could impede, if only morally, the acceleration of the arms race and the use of armed force where Washington would choose. The present American leaders evidently want to accustom the world community to the idea that there are no international laws for the United States and that it will continue its aggressive, militaristic policy regardless of United Nations decisions.

USA AIMS AT PERSIAN GULF

The aim of Washington's policy in the Persian Gulf region is through the build-up of military power to ensure conditions for police actions against states located there, for unhindered plunder of their oil and also for using their oil resources in strategic scheming against the national liberation movement and the countries of the socialist community, the Soviet magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS says in its June issue.

The magazine points out that Washington, seeking additional possibilities for interference in the domestic affairs of the coastal countries, is stepping up the "rapid deployment force". For the requirements of this force 2,500 million dollars have been additionally allocated in 1981 and 1982 while appropriations for 1983 are thought to be some 4,000 million dollars. The aggressive forces of imperialism, the magazine stresses, unabashedly seek to manipulate the destinies of the peoples of the Persian Gulf countries, to act as their patrons or self-styled "guards of law and order". Meanwhile it is only the peoples of the states located there and no one else that is the owner of the natural wealth of the region and only they themselves can determine what policy to pursue and how to use their natural resources.

CHEATED BY PSEUDO-PATRIOTISM

While military analysts and experts compare the quality of the missiles and other weaponry now being used by the warring parties in the Falklands (Malvinas) conflict, while the US Secretary of the Navy seeks to prove that aircraft task forces are the mainstay of American might and Senator Harkin presses for a lowered tonnage of naval ships, and while NATO headquarters propound their concepts and polish up their joint operating strategies, Argentine and British blood continues to flow, writes the newspaper "TRUD". Taken in by pseudo-patriotic slogans and poisoned by chauvinistic haranguing, British soldiers die in the belief that they are giving up their lives for the abused honour of their country. But in actual fact it only looks at the matter dispassionately from a political viewpoint — their lives are being sacrificed in order to enable the Conservative government to "rally the nation" around it and to provide NATO strategists, now planning a war against the socialist countries, with a greater knowledge of the potential of their weapons and of the viability of their military doctrines, the newspaper emphasises.

mate to the circus and back to his motorbike. Yet, even so, just to be on the safe side, the two are given a wide berth.



Photo from "Patriotism" magazine (Italy)

Feline passenger

This unusual, two-year-old does not frighten people in Liverpool, England, where everyone knows David Macmillan and his "glittering", the Indian tigress Bombay. The latter drives his work-

VIEWPOINT

What has Zhao Ziyang's Tokyo visit shown

Even before the Premier of China's State Council, Zhao Ziyang visited Tokyo, the world press and Japanese newspapers in particular, devoted much space to it. They made no attempt to hide their satisfaction over the Japanese-Chinese summit talks, mindful of the recent cool in bilateral relations between the two countries caused by Peking's ditching of earlier concluded big economic deals, which did enormous damage to many Japanese companies keen to penetrate the vast Chinese market.

The Japanese newspapers wrote a lot about Zhao Ziyang's visit to the emperor's palace, stressing that this was the third meeting between Emperor Hirohito and the Chinese leaders since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1972. Deng Xiaoping visited Japan in 1972, followed by Hu Guohua in 1980.

But of course, Zhao Ziyang and his predecessors went to Tokyo not just to exchange courtesies with a man symbolising Japan's past — each visit was a step towards closer relations between the two nations, these

relations being based on a common platform of anti-Sovietism. And so what has the latest lot of bilateral talks shown? They have demonstrated above all that the policy towards closer links with the West based on hegemonistic aspirations still prevails in the foreign policy strategy of the Chinese leaders. While in Tokyo, the Chinese premier repeated the Chinese propagandistic reading of the Soviet policy towards détente and the preservation of peace, repeating their call for "joint effort to oppose the Soviet Union".

In setting forth the Chinese view of the world situation, Zhao Ziyang uttered not a word on the critical problem of averting the threat of nuclear war or of curbing the arms race which has been bolstered by the Reagan administration's military policy towards détente and the preservation of peace, repeating their call for "joint effort to oppose the Soviet Union".

On all issues, mentioning in this connection the American reaction to the Middle East situation and the British-Argentine conflict. But Peking's "disagreement" with America, as was clear from Zhao Ziyang's

statements, arises not from its anxiety over Washington's aggressive inclinations, but from the fact that the American political blunders are benefiting the USSR.

Among other issues under discussion was the situation in South-East Asia. All the indications are that Tokyo supports Son Sann, one of the leaders of the Kampuchean emigration, who had visited Japan not long before, while the Chinese are pressing for their Pol Pot henchmen to lead an emigre "coalition government". The discussion of the "Kampuchean issue" indicated that both sides are keen on furthering their own interests in this region and are not prepared to sacrifice them. In this connection Zhao Ziyang tried once again to distort the peace policy of socialist Vietnam.

On balance, it is clear that the talks between the two prime ministers were coloured by the growing impetus being given to the racist alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Peking, based on anti-Sovietism.

MAN INFORMATION No. 45, 1983

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Round the Soviet Union

● THE "PROFESSOR ZUBOV" RESEARCH SHIP HAS LEFT LENINGRAD FOR THE NORTH ATLANTIC WHERE POWERFUL CYCLONES ORIGINATE. The scientists on board will carry out a comprehensive study of the structure and circulation of the water masses and of the peculiarities of heat interaction between oceans and atmosphere. The research which forms part of the Soviet national "Northern Polar Experiment" (Polex-Sever) programme is aimed at perfecting methods for short- and long-term weather forecasting.

● INTERNATIONAL COURSES FOR THE STUDY OF DESERT PASTURE HAVE BEEN OPENED IN THE TURKMENIAN CAPITAL OF ASHKHABAD. At the local Institute of Desert students from eight Asian and African countries will learn about desert fauna, how to reclaim pastureland and how to prevent sand-drifts by planting protective belts of trees. Practical studies will be held at experimental stations in the Karakum.

● THE NEW LIBRARY, RECENTLY OPENED IN THE LATVIAN CAPITAL OF RIGA, HAS PUBLICATIONS FROM ALL THE UNION REPUBLICS. Fiction, history, economics, the arts are just some of the subjects covered by the 8,000 books in the different languages of the peoples of the USSR to be found in the library. The new library will form the basis of a large methodological and reference centre on multinational Soviet literature which is being established in Latvia.

● THE FIRST PATIENTS, FIFTY BOYS AND GIRLS, CHILDREN, HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO A NEW CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR PROPHYLACTIC TREATMENT, NEAR BUKHARA. Four-story building has facilities for physiotherapy, mud therapy, therapeutic physical training and massage. Nearby there is a sports centre and a course of sand baths has been included in the treatment for the first time.

OUR HEALTHY CHILDREN



In this country there are more doctors, paramedical personnel and medical and public health establishments for children than there are for grown-ups. Mother-and-child health care comes first in the organization of medical services. As it is easier to prevent disease than cure it, preventive medicine has become the basic principle in our health services. Doctors keep all babies under observation from the very first days of their life whether they reside in major centres such as Moscow or Leningrad, or in remote mountain, taiga or tundra areas. In maternity hospitals doctors inoculate babies for the most dangerous infectious diseases. Three days after the mother and new baby return home they are visited by a doctor and a nurse who follow the baby's development in the first years of its life. When the child is a year old, these visits

A large-scale reconstruction for AvtoZIL

This past spring was remarkable for the Moscow AvtoZIL truck makers. After the basic reconstruction of its shops has been completed, it will practically switch to the production of diesel-powered trucks of the ZIL-159 model. The truck can tow 14-tonne trailers. This is the fifth reconstruction in AvtoZIL's history. It will proceed with no interruption of production. New presswork and body shops will be built, old building

demolished, hundreds of kilometres of mains will either be built anew or replaced. The construction and assembly operations will begin next year. The reconstruction is expected to be completed in 1960 and will affect virtually all AvtoZIL's 15 plants. The advantage of diesel trucks is that they will save eight tonnes of fuel a year each. This is a significant figure in countrywide terms.

Towards planet's depths

The Kola Peninsula superdeep well recently reached, for the first time in the world, the depth of over 11 kilometres. The data already available to geologists, geophysicists and other specialists provides a more complete understanding of the composition and properties of this planet's crust. The other aspect of the experiment is the improvement of deep drilling technology and methods.

A good reclamation job

In the Brest Region in Byelorussia, Lake Dzhidime which had become shallow, was deepened and a seven-kilometre dam built. Now it will collect spring and rain waters as well as preliminary purified field drainage which used to go down to the local river before. In dry periods the lake water will be used for watering of fields, meadows and pastures. The lake became the core of a closed cycle water system, securely protecting lands from being flooded and providing for high and stable crops. Such land reclamation systems have been set up in the Byelorussian Polesye over an area of about 200,000 hectares, with more than 220 reservoirs and ponds. Natural lakes have also become water collectors. It is planned to introduce, by 1965, a controllable water regimen over 40,000 hectares of agricultural land.

Protein out of paraffin

The first section of a paraffin vitamin concentrate plant has gone into operation at Kremenchug, Ukraine, due to produce 30,000 tonnes of valuable fodder admixture a year. The initial product as liquid paraffin is pumped over from the local refinery, through tubes. A complex process turns it into natural powder protein. Significantly, one tonne of the stuff substitutes several tonnes of fodder grain feed to swine. The microbiological analysis process will help a lot in building up the fodder base. At present, the plant will produce 120,000 tonnes of concentrate a year.

Places to visit

LVOV

Restoration work has just been completed in Lvov on the former 16th-century city arsenal. The linchpin of the newly opened museum is a collection of over 5,000 side and weapons and military equipment dating from early times to World War II. An unusual tram recently appeared in the streets of Lvov. Gaily painted, it is much shorter than its modern equivalents and therefore looks unusually tall such trams were around in the early 20th century. These new sights attract both residents and the numerous visitors to the town. Lvov is 728 years old. Towering over the hilly plain on which the city lies is High Castle mountain. It was here that the town was founded in 1256 and survived hundreds of sieges, assaults and fires. Display cases in the museum and the many monuments to the town's history from various epochs tell of Lvov's eventful past. The old part of Lvov has been declared a protected monument of historical and architectural interest.



A MITTEN FOR A GIANT

Ena Pars' entry to the exhibition was a mitten 220 cm in length and weighs dozens of lbs. Executed in the best traditions of Estonian folk art, this specimen of artistic knitting attracted great attention at an applied exhibition in Tallinn. The joy unanimously gave the work of drawing teacher Ena Pars, who skillfully used various types of national ornamentation, the highest praise.

The exhibits, which include nearly a thousand items, feature all types of handicrafts made from leather, metal, ceramics, glass, china and textiles. Each item is a unique work of art. The visitors, for instance, enter the exhibition hall through heavy wrought iron gates made by Heino Muller and Tõnu Louk. Subsequently the gates will be placed in the old part of Tallinn, in Upper Town.

Operation 'Elk'

A regional hunting authority expedition has succeeded in releasing elk in Kamchatka. Elk live in the forest tundra on the Chukotka border. Over recent years they have settled all over the valleys of the northern rivers. Swamps, mountain ranges and rapid rivers made it impossible for them, however, to penetrate to the Kamchatka Peninsula.

Rangers thought up a way of catching and transporting the forest giants. They searched for the animals in helicopters and then used aircraft to transport them to the Kamchatka River valley, 1,500 kilometres away. More than 50 animals have been settled in the peninsula. Releasing large animals is important not only from a zoological but also from an economic point of view. Once the elk become acclimatized to their new surroundings, their numbers will be increased for hunting purposes, extensive feeding areas will be made use of for the first time and in this way hunting reserves will become more productive.

CATALOGUE OF OLD BOOKS

A catalogue put out in Riga, capital of Latvia, gives, for the first time, the genealogy of all the early books in the possession of the Latvian State Library. Much interest attaches to over 60 15th-century books printed in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, France, Britain and Moscow. The oldest is a tract on ethics, "The Mirror of Perfection" published in Mainz, in about 1440.

Another rarity is the "Grammatical Latin" put out several decades later in Venice. This extraordinary pretty and accurate textbook was authored by the early Roman linguist Aelius Donatus in the 4th century, and only two copies have survived to date.

The Latvian State Library books are very varied, ranging from fiction and early travel guides to works on history, geography, philosophy, law, architecture and medicine. The pages bear paper windmill watermarks. The mills were the Middle Ages' equivalent to the contemporary pulp factory. Several volumes have hand-drawn and painted capitals and ornamentation. Many of the drawings are of great value. For instance, a copy of "The Divine Comedy" by Dante printed in Florence in 1481, has copper engravings by Botticelli.



On the last Sunday in May the Buzs sports complex was packed to overflowing for the 7th Moscow Dog Show. This colorful spectacle which continued on the green of the stadium for over 8 hours pleased dog lovers no end.

Popular singer and actress Vera Nikulina, who, among others, performed in the Buzs, was seen at the dog show, which drew a fairly good-sized crowd, recently helped to track down a criminal.

VIEWPOINT

LARGE-SCALE LAND RECLAMATION IN USSR

Vasily YERMOLENKO, Deputy Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Conservation of the USSR

The Food Programme, adopted by the May 1962 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, places special emphasis on land reclamation. This is only natural in view of its objectives.

A large part of our grain crops are planted in the so-called "risky farming" areas with an annual precipitation of between 300 and 350 mm, sometimes dropping even lower. Over the past decade the main farming regions of the country suffered three severe droughts in 1972, 1973 and 1981. Meanwhile, the lands in the Non-Black Earth Zone of the Russian Federation and Byelorussia and the Baltic Region suffer from an excess of water. It should also be noted that the soils in the latter regions have low natural fertility and require liming and extensive fertilization together with drainage.

For the above reasons land reclamation in the USSR is pursued on a scale unparalleled anywhere else in the world, being undertaken in practically all the regions of the country.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Board, in the 10th five-year plan period (1976-80) reclaimed lands accounted for 100 per cent of the increase in maize, vegetable and fruit production, for 64 per cent of the increase in grape production, for 47 per cent of the increase in fodder, and for 24 per cent of the increase in grain. Cotton and rice are only grown on irrigated land. The 1976-80 period taken as a whole saw a 69 per cent increase in the production of crops on the country's collective and state farms. In 1981 reclaimed land sown under crops accounted for one-tenth of the farming land area and provided for 34 per cent of crop production.

The Programme envisaged a further expansion in irrigated farmland of up to 20.8 million hectares by 1985 and to 23-25 million hectares by 1990, while 15.5 and 18-19 million hectares, respectively, will be drained. Reclaimed lands will account for a considerably larger share in the total production of food and raw materials. The following increases are planned for the 1985 yields taken from reclaimed lands as compared to harvests for 1980: the production of grain and vegetables is to go up by 1.3 times; of maize by over 2 times; of sugar beet by 1.5 times; and of corn and specialist fodder by 1.4 times.

1981-1985 will see the continuation of large-scale reclamation operations in the Non-Black Earth Zone of Russia, in the Volga Area, Siberia, the Far East and in the Transcaucasian republics. There will be a substantial expansion in land reclaimed for new gardens and vineyards in the Krays of Far Eastern, the south of the Ukraine and in Moldavia.

Preparatory work on diverting part of the northern rivers flow to the Volga basin is also planned, while research and preliminary projects will be conducted on how best to divert part of the Siberian rivers' flow to Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ENERGY FROM THE NORTH TYUMEN

At present, the known reserves of gas in this country stand at 24,000 thousand million cubic metres, writes PRAVDA. 27,000 thousand million cubic metres of this amount is in Western Siberia.

Energy deriving from the north of the Tyumen region has for many years been acting as a powerful mechanism in our country's economy. Nearly 200,000 million cubic metres of gas, used both as fuel and as raw material for the chemical industry, is supplied by this area every year. But today, this is little. In the present five-year plan period of 1981-85, five major pipelines are to be built between Siberia and the centre of the country, as well as the Uzhgorod-Urengoi pipeline for gas exports. In the next few years, this country will receive a thousand million cubic metres of this valuable raw material a day from the Tyumen gas fields.

ECOLOGY AND ETHICS

Of late, papers and books by some Soviet scientists have been concentrating not only on the socio-economic problems of ecology, but also on the ethical and psychological aspects of the problem, writes the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. Their conclusions are of interest not only for scientists, but also for any thinking person. Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences N. Moiseyev, for one, believes that in order to devise the best possible model for interaction between man and the environment, cooperation from representatives of the humanities is essential.

Science can find at many different solutions for further development, but they have to agree with the

internal psychological sets of ideas which are an essential part of any person. It is true that these sets must be fundamentally different from those we have at present.

In other words, it is not only administrative, organizational or technical measures that are required but it is also vital that people be educated so that every one of them be aware that the preservation of the environment in which we live and, consequently, the preservation of life itself is not the concern of other people, but of us all and that it is not only a duty for us all but an obligation for each one of us.

Discussing this range of ideas, Moiseyev appeals not only to his colleagues in the various humanities, but also to those of us who yesterday were regarded as "uninitiated". We must proceed from knowledge to action. Everyone should realize that he or she is also part of nature, and that it needs to be protected like life itself. This is particularly important if one is a manager, if one has to cope with such problems in one's everyday activities.

ONCOLOGY IN FOCUS

Nikolai Blokhin, President of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, comments in MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA on a recent session of the Academy's General Assembly in Gorky, which focused on current oncological problems.

At present, he stressed, all arguments have ceased between proponents of the virus theory of the origins of cancer and researchers who concentrate on the study of carcinogenic agents, for opportunities have now arisen to combine their work in the study of all the factors resulting in cancerous tumours.

Experimenting in the therapeutic treatment of tumours offers much promise and prime importance attaches to developing techniques for the early diagnosis of tumours. It has been found, Blokhin continues, that elderly people are more prone to develop

cancer than younger people, while the incidence of this disease among men is twice that among women. The prevalent type of male disease is cancer of the lungs, with cancer of the stomach occupying second place.

In evaluating fatalities from malignant tumours the scientists pinpointed a salient trend towards declining fatalities from cancer among women, due to the widespread introduction of preventive measures, facilitating the earlier detection of cancer. Chemical and immunological therapy occupy a prominent place in therapeutic techniques. These are relatively new, though swiftly expanding methods of treatment, whereas those based on surgical intervention and radiation have been studied more thoroughly, Blokhin stresses.

HOW TO CAPTIVATE AN AUDIENCE OF CHILDREN

The makers of children's films, writes MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, need to have a particularly clever and tactful approach to their audience, offering them a thrilling spectacle with heroes who are both faithful and brave, uncompromisingly honest, and deeply loyal. In the process a moral lesson should be taught, though the danger of this developing into a boring lecture should be avoided at all costs. Children's films, and possibly much more than the basic with these for adults, require an unconventional and boldly stylistic approach from the director, and thorough knowledge of children's psychology. They should do more than just reach out to the audience, they should make it possible for the latter to identify with them, and provide material for serious thought and moral searchings.

The most direct path to youthful hearts and minds is to create a spiritual portrait of children's copes, priorities, of the part of people children do, or do not identify with, whichever the case may be.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Alexander GRADSKY



This 32-year-old singer occupies a special place in the world of singing and variety music in our country. A talented actor who dramatizes each song, he possesses a powerful tenor, and is at the same time a composer who has written music for twelve films, for an opera "Stadium", for a children's ballet "Mowgli" and for several vocal cycles. One of the latter, called "Russian Songs", was released by Melodia last year.

Gratsky has been singing for over fifteen years. The Steyevna and Skity amateur rock groups with which he began his career were largely influenced by the Beatles.

Then Skomorokhi came along, a group with a markedly dramatic bent who tried to dramatize every item they sang. Gratsky led the group, singing and playing the lead guitar and performing mainly his own songs based on the works of Shakespeare, Burns, Aesop, Voznesensky and Pasternak. Gratsky's musical education was varied to put it mildly: he graduated from college as a violinist, from the Gnessin Institute as a singer and from the Moscow Conservatoire as a composer. It was at the latter institution, in

Prof. Tikhon Khrennikov's class, that he acquired a real knowledge of Russian folk song. During song-collecting expeditions he heard for the first time how they sang in the country. In these slowly developing adventure-packed sagas of ten or more couplets the song flowed freely sometimes for as long as half an hour. Gratsky was also struck by the richness of the musical technique of folk music—the intertwining melodic freedom, unhindered rhythms, flexible metre and harmony, unusual articulation of vowels and consonants, and its wonderfully broad range. A bold thought occurred to him: Russian folk song and rock music have a lot in common both deal with realism pure and simple, with strong contrasts and emotional interchange. Naturalness and simplicity is characteristic of both, while excessive intricacy or sweetness are out of the question. Even the sound was similar—the simple reproduction of sound, "white sound". A paucity of means accompanied by deep feeling, an unprecedented simplicity of expression.

And this was how Gratsky's eight-part cycle, "Russian Songs", appeared. While the folk texts have been preserved intact, the melodies were treated by him quite freely. The only thing that remained of the folk melody was the initial tune serving as a good springboard. From there on it was all Gratsky. The cycle includes lyrical and dramatic songs, limericks, songs for ring-dances, as well as soldiers' ditties. It finishes up with the old Russian revolutionary song "You tell the victim...". which develops into an instrumental epilogue. Here Gratsky used a technique from contemporary symphonic music—collage, when fragments from Mozart's "Requiem" and Stravinsky's "The Rite of Spring" are combined with recordings of explosions, firearm shots, police whistles, jet fighters... Gratsky followed his bent for Russian folk music somewhat unexpectedly by the history of Dostoevskianism. He wrote a vocal cycle, "Utopia A.C.", based on poetry by Pierre-Jean Baranger, Percy B. Shelley and Robert Burns. Next came the lengthy 18-part "Satyr's" cycle after the verse of the well-known pre-revolutionary poet, Sasha Chorny. In "Satyr's" he again used collage to reproduce the atmosphere of the time, the music climate of 1910. Bessie Smith blues, a variety miniature by Verlinsky and the trendy tango are combined in a single melody. Alexander Gratsky is full of new ideas: he is working on another Russian topic—a cycle based on the verse of Nikolai Rubtsov to be followed with songs after Paul Eluard.

Arkady PETROV

'Fairy Tale of Wanderings' filmed

At the Bucharest Film Studios, the Soviet film director Alexander Mitta has finished the first stage of work on the film, "The Fairy Tale of Wanderings", a joint Soviet, Romanian and Czechoslovak production.

Alexander Mitta says that the movie is unusual in that it is both a romantic fairy tale and a

film of suspense. It is packed with adventure, effective devices as well as colourful visual episodes. It is a film about duty and the meaning of life, its message being that kindness is the most valuable human gift.

The Soviet actors appearing in the film are Andrei Mironov, Lev Durov, and Yelena Proklova.



The Days of Bulgarian Culture in the USSR ended with a concert given by the Trakia song and dance ensemble in Moscow's Central Concert Hall. The Days were dedicated to the hundredth anniversary since the birth of Georgi DIMITROV. As part of the celebrations, Soviet audiences attended performances given by famous companies and musicians. Other events included a ten-day Bulgarian book show, exhibitions, and meetings.



These photos by Andrei Stepanov show the Trakia ensemble.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Opera. Mussorgsky's opera "Khovanshchina" was recently performed for the first time in Argentina, in Russian, in a joint Soviet-Argentine production staged at the Colon Theatre, in Buenos Aires. Bolshoi Theatre soloists Yevgeny Nesterenko and Yelena Obraztsova were among the cast.

Festivals. The 25th M. Glinka music festival recently took place in the Smolensk Region, where this outstanding Russian composer was born.

In accordance with a long-standing tradition, the festival wound up in the Novospasskoye Village, on the estate formerly belonging to the Glinka family, where a memorial museum has been set up.

New set of Haydn recordings

The Melodia recording company has released a set of 14 records to commemorate the 250th anniversary of Haydn, one of the founders of the Viennese classical school. The well-known Soviet pianist Lyubov Timofeyeva has recorded 55 of the great composer's sonatas.

I have long dreamed of recording Haydn's sonatas whose work reflects the most varied

nuances of human life, Timofeyeva said. His music is a reserve supply of energy, as it were, from which the composer's words, the overworked and exhausted individual can draw inspiration and vigour.

The new set of records has been highly praised. Recently a set of Timofeyeva's recordings of Haydn's sonatas were released in Japan under Soviet licence.

NEW MASTERPIECE BY CHESTNYAKOV

Members of the Kostroma Regional Fine Arts Museum have discovered another painting from the artistic heritage left by artist Ye. Chestnyakov (1874-1961) called "The Shepherd Girl". It depicts a lyrical scene from village life. After restoration, it will occupy a worthy place in the museum's collection which has nearly 80 paintings and more than 500 watercolours and figurines by this talented Russian artist.

The serious study of Ye. Chestnyakov's work began in 1968 when the first original works by the master were found, and he now occupies an important place in the history of the Russian fine arts. Scholars from the museum went on several expeditions to

villages in the Kologriv district where the artist lived and continually until his death in the village of Shabovo. Here they found many important artistic and literary works. Chestnyakov only left Shabovo to go and study in St. Petersburg first at a teachers' college and then at the St. Petersburg Art Studio under the artist, I. Repin.

Calling himself an artist of fairy-tale miracles, Chestnyakov based his art on motifs from folk tales spectacularly combining his radiant talent with scenes from everyday life in Russia. He distributed his paintings, drawings, and clay toys among the peasants of nearby villages.



Ye. Chestnyakov. "The Shepherd Girl".

WHAT'S ON!

June 8-11

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 8, 11 — Variety concert. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 9 — Ballet, "Vain Precautions" (ballet). 10 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.) Hamburgische Staatsoper performance (FRG): 9 — Sain-Saëns, "Samson et Dalila" (opera). 10 — Berg, "Wozzeck" (opera). 8, 11 — Wagner, "Lohengrin" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Puskhinskaya St.) 9 — Khrennikov, "A Song of Law Without Gift or Kin" (opera). 10 — Minin, "Don Quixote" (ballet). 11 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "Night in May" (opera). **Operetta Theatre (6 Puskhinskaya St.)** 8 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". 10 — Kabanov, "The Great Princess". 11 — Milyutin, "Chalk and Sugar".

FILMS

"Hard Times Will Come" (Lenfilm Studios, USSR).

About a teenager who seeks his own path in life. Cinema: "Salyu" (9 Puskhinskaya St., Metro Akademi). The Girl With a Blue Hat (Mexico). About a ten-year-old orphan who lives with an uncle. Cinema: "Salyu" (9 Puskhinskaya St., Metro Akademi).

EXHIBITIONS

Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts (12 Volkhonka St.) An exhibition, "Antiquity in the East", featuring the 15th-18th centuries, featuring the Pushkin Museum's collection of ancient works from the East, as well as from the Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Byzantine periods. Daily, except on Sundays. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Museum of Decorative and Applied Arts (10 Puskhinskaya St.) "Soviet Fine Arts and Glass", an exhibition.

INLEGMASH-82 SUMMING UP

The just ended Moscow International show "Equipment and Technology Processes in Light Industry", Inlegmash-82, was the biggest exhibition of its year sponsored by V/O Export. Attending enterprises, organizations and companies from 23 countries displayed very efficient looms and spinning and knitting machines, equipment for manufacturing footwear, clothes and other consumer goods.

Among the visitors were N. Tolstikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other Soviet leaders, as well as Austria's Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlager who was at the time in Moscow for an official visit. The overall attendance was 150,000, among them 5,000 specialists.

The exhibition evidenced the participants' high light industry standards. An MNT correspondent was told by Nikolai Dubinin, head of the Inlegmash-82 science and technology centre. One feature of most of the displayed

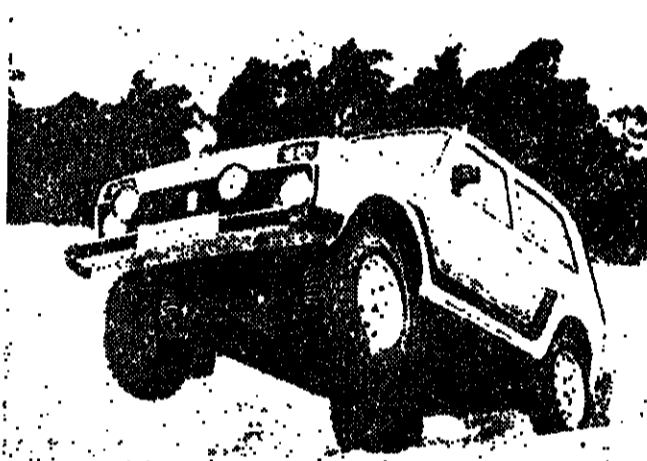
equipment was its innovative design, high productivity and lowered noise, with many machines using microprocessors and computers, he stressed.

The show was accompanied by a science and technology symposium where 5,000 Soviet and foreign experts heard 82 reports by representatives of various firms and organizations. Even after this light industry show had been closed active work was still going on at the commerce centre. The exhibition culminated in contracts worth about 60 million roubles.

Viktor YEVKIN

UKRAINIAN PILOTS OVER THE GDR FIELDS

Ukrainian crews have carried out the first stage of their assignment of spraying fields with chemicals in the German Democratic Republic. Their combined unit has flown 8,500 hours during which they treated nearly 300 thousand hectares of land.



V/O Avtoexport offers its foreign partners the Lada 2121 (Niva), a cross-country four-wheel drive station wagon which has already proved its mettle on the road in West Germany, France and other countries. This vehicle is indispensable in the countryside and on dirt roads.

NEW FACTORY IN AFGHANISTAN

The district capital of Pul-i-Khumri, north of Kabul, in the province of Baghlan, is one of Afghanistan's provincial centres. It has a cement factory, a hydroelectric power station on the Pul-i-Khumri River, a textile mill, a grain elevator and a mill, a sugar refinery and other industries.

Recently, a factory producing ferro-concrete pylons, built with Soviet assistance was opened in Pul-i-Khumri. The pylons will be used to put up the 220-kV power transmission line between the Soviet border and Kabul, needed to solve the problem of electricity supplies to the northern and central areas of Afghanistan.

A meeting which was held in the Berlin suburb of Rangsdorf pointed out the close interaction of the Soviet AN-2 and Mi-2 pilots with their German colleagues flying Z-37 and Cmel planes, and with the employees of the local agrochemical centres.

Contacts and contracts

● A nuclear power engineering cooperation protocol which was recently signed by the USSR and Czechoslovakia in Prague specifies the two countries' joint effort till the year 1990. The sides also discussed the pace of construction of nuclear power plants in Jaslavice Bohunice and Dukovany, and preparations for the construction of the Mochovce and Temelin power plants, as well as the production of equipment for nuclear plants based on 440 and 1,000 MW power units.

● The 38th session of the Standing CMEA Commission on Food Industry has discussed questions pertaining to the preparation of comprehensive co-

operation measures to improve the food provision for the population of the CMEA member countries. The commission deemed it necessary to undertake joint research to forecast the development of the food industry for the period ending in 2000.

● The proposals concerning joint measures and plans to design new and modernized oil- and gas-extracting equipment have been approved by the CMEA Standing Commission on Oil and Gas Industry at its latest meeting in the city of Varna, Bulgaria. The Commission has worked out actions for further improvement of cooperation in protection and rational use of the natural resources by the oil, gas and oil-refining industries.

Christian Dior's entire range in Moscow

French perfume-makers are frequent guests in the Soviet capital, as the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce arranges regular meetings between Soviet specialists and French manufacturers of scent, eau-de-Cologne, and cosmetics.

A few days ago, the famous firm of Christian Dior, well known to Soviet consumers, exhibited its products at the Moscow offices of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

This time we have brought along our entire range, said Genevieve Ducloux, the company's director for export, in a conversation with an "MNT" correspondent. These include a set of perfumes for men, "Jules", and special preparations to keep the

skin healthy. We have also acquainted our Soviet colleagues with recent trends in make-up.

Christian Dior entered the Soviet market in 1961. To date, we have concentrated on selling perfumes to your country but I am sure that our other products will be appreciated by the Soviet people, she added.

The meetings between perfume-makers sponsored by the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce have already brought positive results. Soviet shops now sell French scent, eau-de-Cologne, powder, lip-stick etc., as well as toilet products. In cooperation with the French firms of L'Oréal and Lancôme, Soviet manufacturers are already producing various perfumes and cosmetics.

Mutual deliveries grow in volume

Products of the Hungarian shipbuilding and cranebuilding works are well known in this country. In the thirty years of its cooperation with the Soviet foreign trade organisations, the enterprise has delivered to the Soviet customers a large number of floating gantry cranes, river passenger boats, and sailing vessels. In the current five-year plan period of 1981-85, these business contacts are to grow still further. Among other things, the Hungarian enterprise is to deliver more

than 100 floating cranes including those to build 18-tonne barges, 300 gantry cranes, river tugs, and pushing vessels to operate on rivers in Siberia, while the USSR will deliver to Hungary composite equipment.

Successful cooperation continues as well in the area of specialized and cooperative production of developing new types of products. For instance, the Soviet and Hungarian specialists have recently designed a new gantry crane to lift 140 tonnes.

From the Dnieper to the Rhine

Business relations are successfully developing between the Ukraine and the FRG. Over the past decade a hundred different sets of West German equipment have been introduced at various Ukrainian enterprises: for instance at a factory in the port of Odessa, at the Kiev cardboard factory, the Kharkov piping works and at the Kupyansk casting plant, etc.

West German licences and know-how are also used in the Ukraine. In Soyuzdomek high pressure polyethylene is produced, and hydraulic units at the Kirovograd tractor hydraulic unit works.

Many Ukraine-made items are well known on the banks of the Rhine, among them electric motors from the Novokakhovsk electric engineering works and the Pollava electric parts and Kharkov electric engineering plants; lathes from Lubny and Odessa, and sheet glass from Konstantinovka and Litchanok. The list of Ukrainian exports to the FRG includes many other products, specifically cast iron and cast steel, pipes, and natural gas, steel and iron.

Gennadiy LEONOV

The first encounter is the final warm-up game for the national squad in advance of the World Cup in Spain.

ATHLETICS

Lenin Central Stadium. 11 — Znamensky Brothers Memorial. 10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

Serafim and Georgi Znamensky were outstanding long- and middle-distance runners, national champions and record holders and winners of major international contests.

RACING

Blits Sports Complex (33 Bolshakov Prospekt). 8-11 — National championship of voluntary sports clubs. June 8 and 10, 5 p.m.; June 9, at 11 a.m.; and June 11, at 4 p.m.

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.) 9 and 11 — Racing and trotting. Both days 6 p.m.

Taking part are the Urals, Spartak, Trud, Burevestnik and other sports clubs.

WEATHER

June 8-11

Cloudy weather with clear spells and showers in Moscow, city and region. Wind N, 5 to 7 mps; +3° to +7°C during the night (light frost in places); +12° to +17°C during the day.